

The China Mail.

Established February, 1840.

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號七廿月九年一十八百一千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1881.

日五初月八年一辛

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON: F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, London. & GEORGE, Laidgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENDY & Co., 37, Watlington, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE: GALLIEN & PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK: ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND: GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally: BLAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.: SATY & Co., Square, Singapore. O. HENNINGSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA: MACAO, MESSRS A. DE MELO & Co., Santos, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Fuchow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 17th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGASSE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOUEN, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. SCHWELB, Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.

" 6 " " 4% " " "

" 12 " " 5% " " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND, £1,900,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

HON. E. R. BELL, Esq. HON. F. B. JOHNSON, Esq.

HON. C. F. FORBES, Esq. Wm. REYNOLDS, Esq.

HON. J. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EDWIN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 16, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

It is hereby notified that the Directors have resolved to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. on the profits of the year 1880.

Shareholders are requested to send in their claims for the dividend to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of October, 1881.

Shareholders are requested to send in their claims for the dividend to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of October, 1881.

AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Peking, and Hankow.

A. G. STOKES, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day ESTABLISHED myself as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style of HERBERT DENT & Co.

HERBERT F. DENT.

Canton, September 1, 1881. del

NOTICE.

MR. F. D. BUSH is hereby authorized to Sign our Firm for Procurement.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, September 22, 1881. no22

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their GOODS by Messrs KYNOCH & Co., of WITTON, near BIRMINGHAM.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1881. 13an82

Auctions.



PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have been instructed by the COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF ORDINANCE, China, to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 30th day of September, 1881, at 11 a.m., at Her Majesty's Ordinance Stores, Queen's Road East, the following

GOVERNMENT STORES:—

Blankets, Canvas, Cordage, Rugs, Serge, Cast and Wrought Iron, Leather, Cotton, Linen and Woollen Articles, WATERPROOF SUITING, STABLES, TIMBER, TIN, OLD FINE, CANNES, PACKING CASES, EMPTY CEMENT BARRELS, LEATHER POORIES, BUNTING, BOAT, IRON DRUMS, HORN LEAVES, UMBRELLAS, KNIVES, FORKS, BED MATS, CHAIN, BRASS-COOKS, GLASS, HINGES, LEAD PIPE, MARBLE, WOODEN-TANKS LEAD LINED, FINEST TUBS, STAINLESS STEEL, SCREWS, STOVES, PIPING, CLOSETS, PAINT BARRELS, STOCKS AND DIES, WHEELBARROWS, SHOVELS, PICK-AXES, PARTS OF LATHES, and MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Also, ONE IRON WATER TANK, 10,000 gallons Capacity.

The following ARTICLES OF CLOTHING, viz.,

BOOTS, CAPS, COATS, CHACOS, GREAT COATS, FROCKES, JACKETS, HATS, SOU' WESTERS, HELMETS and TROUSERS.

And, On the same day, at the rear of the Artillery Barracks, near the Wateride, 4 BATHING RAFTS, comprising—

72 PORTER HOGSHEDS and FRAMEWORK.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 71.7. All faults and errors of description at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer. All Lots to be cleared within 48 hours.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 23, 1881. se30

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY

AT HOLLYWOOD ROAD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to offer FOR SALE by Public Auction, at NOON,

On MONDAY,

the 3rd day of October, 1881, at his Office, at Victoria, Hongkong,—

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situate and lying at Victoria, in the Island and Colony of Hongkong, and fronting on HOLLYWOOD ROAD, measuring on the North-East Side 105 Feet, on the North-West Side 37 Feet, and on the South Side 27 Feet, and on the South-West Side 88 Feet, registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 206D, together with the MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS thereon erected, and known as Nos. 97 and 99 HOLLYWOOD ROAD, and Nos. 123 and 4, No. KWAI FONG LANE, and all APPURTENANCES thereto, for the residue of a Term of Nine hundred and Ninety-nine years, created by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 3rd August, 1880, at the Yearly Crown Rent of \$5.5.7.

TERMS OF SALE.—20 per Cent. of the Purchase Money to be paid at the fall of the hammer, and the Balance on completion of Assignment. Expenses of Assignment to be paid by the Purchaser. The Property to be at the Purchaser's risk from the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

MESSRS SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON,

Hongkong, Vendor's Solicitors;

or, to the Undersigned,

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 17, 1881. oc3

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

J. L. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, £15 per 1 doz. Case.

Half-bottles, £11 per 2 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 2,000 lbs. MILLER & RICHARD'S Extra-Grand Metal BOURGEOIS TYPE, No. 19, (somewhat worn but in fairly good condition).

Apply to Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, July 22, 1881.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

J. & B. LAURENT FRERES' Best COGNAC, No. 1 Gold Capsule. Du. Do. No. 1 Silver Capsule. ADET SEWARD & Co's CLARETS. CHATEAU BRANE MOUTON in Quarts. And, LAROSE in Pints and Quarts. Also, FLOWER & Sons' Bottled ALE. SPARKLING HOCH. SPARKLING MOSELE. RUDESHHEIMER. LEIBFRAUMLICH. STEINWEIN.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, August 30, 1881.

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.00.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW," By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

To Let.

GODOWNS-TO LET.

PRAYA EAST AND WANCHAI ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 21, 1881.

TO LET.

ROOMS IN CLUB CHAMBERS; Possession from 1st October Next.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 9, 1881.

TO LET.

No. 2, Old BAILEY STREET.

And, No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Also, No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, July 18, 1881.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a STATEMENT of BUSINESS contributed during the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1881, on or before September 30th, on which date the Accounts will be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors, R. COOKE, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, August 30, 1881. oc1

TRUITION IN FRENCH LANGUAGE by MONSIEUR LOUIS PIRON, SR.; SINGING (CULTURE OF THE VOICE) by MONSIEUR EUGENE PIRON, JR. 44, QUEEN'S ROAD. Hongkong, August 30, 1881.

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHODYNE.

Best known remedy for Nervousness, Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements; extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Only reliable Remedy for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Depression, Lassitude, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, premature Decline; thoroughly re-establishes general bodily health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Prepared on a new principle whereby all possible risk is entirely prevented. Avoid Phosphorus Pills, Lozenges etc., as they frequently contain Solid Particles of Phosphorus, which accumulate in the system, producing Necrosis and other serious evils.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Beware of worthless Imitations. Being prepared from Unobtainable Formulas they are absolutely unreliable and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Sold by all Chemists throughout the Empire.

Believe Unobtainable substitutes.

Agents:—WATSON & Co., Hongkong Dispensary.

WATSON, OLIVER & Co., Shanghai Pharmacy.

21ny61 6m 21no81

ENTERICON

ENTERICON gives Immediate Relief to Indigestion, Loss of Spirit, Wind in the Stomach, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, &c.

ENTERICON gives Speedy Relief and a Permanent Cure in Nervous Debility, Spasmodic, Wasting Diseases.

ENTERICON is the only Infallible Remedy for Liver Complaints, Pimples of Blood, Loss of Appetite, Want of Vitality, Mental Depression, &c.

ENTERICON is warranted not to contain in any form, Mercury, Opium, Ether, Arsenic, Stearicine, or any deleterious Drug whatever.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Drug-gists throughout the Civilized World.

Sole Agents in China by

WATSON & Co., Hongkong Dispensary.

WATSON, OLIVER & Co., Shanghai.

21ny61 6m 21no81

Intimations.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 30th Instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statements of Accounts for the year 1880, and for the half-year ending 30th June, 1881.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 20th to 30th Inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, N. J. EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, September 15, 1881. se30

NOTICE.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG CLUB is hereby convened (under Rule 30), to take place at the HONGKONG CLUB HOUSE, on FRIDAY, the 30th Instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of Confirming the Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 10th Instant, a Copy of which Resolution is posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order of the General Committee, EDWARD BEATT, Secretary.

Hongkong, September 22, 1881. se30

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS has returned to Hongkong, and he will now remain here permanently.

Hongkong, July 21, 1881.

WINDSOR HOUSE, Nos. 18 and 19, BUND, YOKOHAMA.

THE above well-furnished Hotel commands a fine view of the Harbour and Shipping; and the building is surrounded by a large Verandah, which makes this resort the Coolest Hotel in the East. Charges—From \$2.50 to \$4 per day. Porter to land and ship Baggage.

SMITH, SWIFT & Co. Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 1881.

A. H. YON & Co., SHIP & COMPRADORE, STEVEDORE.

BALLAST and WATER SUPPLIES, Hongkong and Whampoa, of the same Proprietors.

Keep on hand and for Sale, well assorted Oilman's Stores and Coal of all kinds.

Shipping supplied at the shortest notice with all kinds of Ballast and fresh Provisions at moderate charges.

F 69, WING HING STREET. Hongkong, June 15, 1881. 1ja82

THE "FAR EAST."

THE ISSUES OF 1878 WANTED. Apply at this OFFICE.

Hongkong, October 4, 1880.

Mr. Andrew Wind, NEWS AGENT, &c.

133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK; is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail, Overseas China Mail, and China Review.

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling.

Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000.

Annual Income £250,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Fuchow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Godowns at 1 per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE).

CAPITAL—Two MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Insurances against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels, and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong and London.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

Insurances.

FORTUNA ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT OF BERLIN.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to grant POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, September 26, 1881. oc26

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF STETTIN.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to grant Insurances against FIRE at Current Rates.

For Sale.

MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

The French Mail Steamer.

FINEST ISIGNY BUTTER.

NOLLY PRATT'S VERMOUTH.

E. S. S. "Glencoe."

WEBLEY & SON'S

BREECH-LOADING GUNS—

CENTRAL FIRE.

E. S. S. "Ulysses."

FINE NEW SEASON'S CUMSHAW TEA, in

5 and 10 catty boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

E. S. S. "Highlander."

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

200 kegs FINE AMERICAN FURNISHING

NAILS, Nos. 1 to 12.

25 " AMERICAN SPIKES, 4 inches to

50 barrels PRIME AMERICAN MEAT PORK.

60 " Philadelphia Extra BEEF.

200 " FINEST STRAIGHT ROSIN.

300 " City Brand TURPENTINE.

150 barrels DRY BURENTINE.

100 barrels DRY APPLES.

500 cases FLORIDA WATER.

50 barrels AMERICAN TAR.

15 " LAMP GLASS.

50 cases AMERICAN CLOCKS.

COTTON DUCK, Channel BEEF, MUTTON,

OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, CORN,

TOMATOES, CORNED BEEF, CONDENSED

MILK, TOMATO CATSUP, HANDSPIKES,

GAKUM, ASH OARS, MAPLE, ASH,

and White Pine PLANKS.

E. S. S. "Albion Currier."

FLORENCE COOKING STOVES,

STEAMERS and BRAILERS.

CORN BROOMS.

India Rubber KNEE BOOTS.

Spartan COOKING STOVES.

BOURBON WHISKY.

E. S. S. "Glencoe."

DOUGLAS OFFICE CHAIRS.

Messrs. GARDNER & Co.'s PERFORATED

YENNER.

HIGH REVOLVING OFFICE CHAIRS.

HIGH-BACK OFFICE CHAIRS.

ROCKING FOLDING CHAIRS.

DINING-ROOM CHAIRS.

LADIES' ROCKING CHAIRS.

The above we can highly recommend for

office and domestic use, being admirably

adapted to this climate.

E. S. S. "Glencoe."

CROSBY & BLACKWELL'S AND OTHER

HOUSEHOLD STORES.

E. S. S. "Glencoe."

TEYSSONRAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.

SAVOURY PATE.

GAME PATE.

PORK PATE.

HONG (Hambro) BEEF.

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.

FRUITS for Ice.

SHERBERT.

COCOATINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

ERRA'S COCOA.

ROBINSON'S GHOATS.

GELATINE.

Russia OX-TONGUES.

French PLUMS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

SARDINES.

ANCHOVIES.

Breakfast BACON.

ASPARAGUS.

MACARONI.

VERMICELLI.

SAUSAGES.

MEATS.

SOUPS, &c., &c.

COPYING PRESSES.

EX AMERICAN MAIL.

Eastern and Californian CHEESE.

Boneless CODFISH.

Prime HAMS and BACON.

Russian Caviare.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-

Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS

TO JAPAN, THE UNITED

STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND

SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

AND

ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING

STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIC will be despatched

for San Francisco via Yokohama,

on FRIDAY, the 30th September, 1881,

at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama,

with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan

ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to

address in full; and same will be received

at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the

day previous to sailing.

A Reduction of 25 % made on all

Return Passenger Tickets issued.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-

land Cargo, should be sent to the Company's

Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs,

San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight

or Passage, apply to the Agency of the

Company, No. 50, Queen's Road Central,

HONGKONG.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, JR.,

Agent.

Hongkong, September 14, 1881. sc30

MITSUBISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE

AND INLAND SEA.

THE S. S. TAKASAGO MARU, Capt.

YOSHIDA, due here on or about the

26th instant, will be despatched as above

on SATURDAY, the 1st October, at

Daylight.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at

the Office up to 6 p.m. of 26th September.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2

Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board

before delivery is taken, otherwise they

will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin Steerage.

To KOBE.....\$ 60 \$15

YOKOHAMA & NAGASAKI, 20

SHANGHAI VIA YOKOHAMA, 120

KOBE.....95 30

A Reduction is made on RETURN CABIN

PASSENGERS.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki

will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail

Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the

Company's OFFICES, PRAYA CENTRAL, West

Corner Pottinger Street.

H. J. H. TRIPP,

Agent.

Hongkong, September 20, 1881. oc1

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE

GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,

PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR,

BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE,

SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND

AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills

of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN

GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,

TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK

AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

MIRZAPUR, Capt. C. G. PERRINS, with

Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched

from this Port for LONDON direct, via SUEZ

CANAL and usual Ports of Call, on

MONDAY, the 3rd October, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until

10 a.m. on the day of departure.

For further Particulars, regarding

FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are

required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to

note the terms and conditions of the Com-

pany's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 22, 1881. oc3

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILLIA, PORT

SAID, SYRIAN PORTS, NAPLES,

MARSEILLES, PORTS OF BRAZIL,

AND LA PLATA;

ALSO,

PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA

AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON THURSDAY, the 6th of October,

1881, Noon, the Company

S. S. PETRO, Commandant PASQUALINI,

with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE,

and CARGO, will leave this Port for

the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for

London as well as for Marseilles, and de-

scribed in transit through Marseilles for the

principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until

Noon of 6th October.

Cargo will be received on board until 4

p.m. Specie and Parcels until 5 p.m. on

the 6th October, 1881. (Parcels are not

to be sent on board; they must be left at

the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-

quired.

For further particulars, apply at the

Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, September 23, 1881. oc4

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of costly

printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from

the Daily China Mail, is published

twice a month on the morning of the

English Mail's departure, and is a re-

cord of each fortnight's current history

of events in China and Japan, con-

tributed in original reports and collated

from the journals published at the various

ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,

Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete

Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage

paid 52 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage

paid \$12.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY

BARR, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham

Street, not later than noon of the day the

English Mail Steamship leaves.

Terms of advertising, same as in Daily

China Mail.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship

"Anoy,"

Captain HERMANN, will

be despatched for the

above Port TO-MORROW, the 28th inst.,

at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Hongkong, September 27, 1881. oc28

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

The Steamship

"Breconshire,"

WILLIAMS, Commander,

expected here on or about

the 2nd Proximo, will have immediate de-

parture for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, September 27, 1881.

FOR NEW YORK.

The S/S A.L.L. American Ship

"Stonewall Jackson,"

J. SWAIN, Master, will

leave here for the above Port, and

will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 27, 1881.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG RACES—1882.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE RACE FUND

will be held on THURSDAY, 6th October,

1881, at 5 o'clock, at the HONGKONG CLUB.

L. B. FRIEND,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, September 27, 1881. oc6

TO LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS on the

Upper Floor of the Ice House.

For Particulars, apply to

F. VON STOCKHAUSEN,

on the Premises.

Hongkong, September 27, 1881. oc4

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agent, nor

Owners will be responsible for

any Debt contracted by the Officers or

Crew of the following Vessels, during

their stay in Hongkong Harbour—

EDMUND PERRY, American barque, Capt.

John Berry.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

ELVIRA DOWAL, Hawaiian ship, Captain

Jose M. Pimentel.—Captain.

HINDOO, German steamer, Captain J. C.

Mathiesens.—Wieler & Co.

INVINCIBLE, American ship, Captain Jas.

F. Skewes.—Borneo Company, Limited

action of the town, nor to one class of houses, but were equally scattered among houses situated on the highest points as among houses built on sites little above the plain, and in all parts of the Settlement. Coryza and bronchial affections ranked next in frequency; rheumatism and neuralgia were frequent during the next months of spring and summer; cases of diarrhoea and dysentery were more frequent than usual. With regard to the last-named class of cases Dr. Rennie writes—

Foul vapours inhaled from paddy fields, drains, etc., may have acted as predisposing causes; but exposure of the body, especially of the abdomen, during sleep, while perspiring, seemed the principal cause. Among 150 residents under supervision, there were nine cases of dysentery; all treated by peccantia. Summer diarrhoea among children, without doubt caused, as in adults, by chills either by night or by day, was found most tractable to treatment, and presented no abnormal features.

Fever was the base of the life of the medical man at Foochow. Of continued fevers there were three cases of modified small-pox, and four cases of a continued fever of the remittent type over which quinine had no influence whatever. In the small-pox cases, which were mild, the infection was traceable to an amah who had visited her relatives while they were suffering from the disease. Dr. Rennie remarks that with small-pox annually in the neighbourhood it seems difficult to avoid infection; all, as a precautionary measure, ought to be well protected by vaccination and revaccination, and it might, he writes, be as well, especially in families, to refuse leave to servants from January to May, when small-pox, measles and scarlet fever are so common among natives. Three cases of typhoid fever occurred in October, one in an adult, two in children; and some of the facts mentioned by Dr. Rennie in discussing the sources of contagion are well worth noting, as the same dangerous circumstances exist, as fully pregnant with danger to health and life, in other parts of China. The only traceable source of contagion in the case of the adult was the well from which the water supply of his house was obtained. We quote the Doctor's description of his patient's house, which many foreign residents in China may easily take for a picture of their own dwelling, without altering a word of the text—

"The well, distant from the house about a quarter of a mile, is on a lower level than many of the Chinese vegetable gardens surrounding it. The nightsoil tanks from which the gardens are supplied with manure are only distant a few yards from the well, and filtration from the gardens or their tanks into the well must constantly occur. The house stands by itself, high on the hill, and is supplied with cold-water, which contents, along with other refuse, are carried off twice a day. There are no drains or channels of any kind to carry off slops."

We are told that there is a standing order in this house as to boiling the water previous to filtering; but, it is added, unless under personal supervision, the orders are habitually disobeyed. The significant note is added to this case— "Just a year before, in the same house, a typical case of typhoid fever occurred," and with that remark the doctor leaves the case. In the other case of typhoid fever, the two children were brothers living together; the source to which the disease is traced is again the most interesting point. "The contagion seems to have originated from the emanations of over 30 excreta tanks, occupying a piece of waste ground a few yards from the house gate, where the children spent a great part of their time in watching passers-by. The tanks, with mouths level with the ground, about 10 feet deep and from 3 to 8 feet in diameter, were used for storing night-soil until it was required in the adjacent rice fields. The tanks were never covered, and at times emitted appalling stenches. It seems probable that the children inhaled the contagion from these tanks, into which the dejections of some native suffering from enteric fever night have, along with other excreta, been cast." Dr. Rennie has not had a case of typhoid fever under his notice; but, as a rule, fever cases of any kind seldom come to the hospital for treatment, although frequently patients suffering from debility and having the listless, exhausted appearance of those convalescing from enteric fever, and having a previous history of two months' fever, with diarrhoea, visit the hospital. The only epidemics present among Chinese during the year were parotitis, small-pox, measles and malarious fever, which, in a more severe form than usual, was epidemic in September, October and November, when the rainfall was slight, and when the rice fields were drying up. Eighteen months ago, through the liberality of the foreign community, assisted by Chinese, a native hospital for the treatment of in and out-patients was opened. 388 males and 31 females were treated in the wards, and 1,848 males and 201 females received relief as out-door patients. Several operations were performed, of which particulars are given. With a view to determine the frequency of occurrence of *flavio-sanguinis* among hospital patients, the blood of in-patients was examined under the microscope at 9 o'clock every evening, over a period of five months, (August-December, 1880). The patients were thus examined, and the results were found in the blood of 25 cases (diagnosed as *flavio-sanguinis*) in the blood of 25 patients, 14 were from Hok-shan, 6 from Hing-shan, (some say the coast between Swatow and Amoy) and 5 from Amoy.

We shall continue, on another day, our summary of these interesting and valuable reports.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next ENGLISH MAIL may be expected to arrive here to-morrow (Wednesday), by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Khiva*, which brings London dates to the 26th ultimo.

The next AMERICAN MAIL may be expected to arrive here on or about the 6th proximo, by the P. M. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, which brings San Francisco dates to the 6th inst.

TELEGRAMS for Bangkok can go forward by a mail closing at Singapore at 9 a.m. on the 28th instant.

A PARADE and Inspection of the Volunteer and Government Fire Brigades will take place at the Central Fire Brigade Station at 4.30 p.m. on the 29th instant.

As will be seen from an advertisement in another column, the annual meeting of Subscribers to the Hongkong Race Fund is to be held in the Hongkong Club on October 6th at 5 p.m.

The American ship *Twilight* reports—Fine weather the entire passage. Crossed the Equator Aug. 28th in long. 157 E., passed Bashee Sept. 22nd; same day 5 P.M. British ship *Edwin*, totally dismasted in a typhoon on the 23rd of August, in lat. 17.35 N., long. 127.56 E., and supplied him with a boat and other necessities.

We have received from the author, Mr. R. G. Alford, a copy of a pamphlet entitled "The Best Motive Power for Street Trains in the East." Considering the amount of literature which has been devoted to the subject of Trains for the East, it may fairly be hoped that perfection will be attained before all the arrangements are completed for the construction of the Hongkong lines.

Last night, one of those accidents inseparably connected with exhibitions on the flying trapeze, occurred at the Theatre Royal, City Hall. The Haynes Family, acrobats, have just concluded a three-night series of performances there; that of last night, when the hall was well filled, being under the patronage of Col. Guedes and the officers of the 27th Regiment. Swinging, by the one trapeze, from the Governor's box, to the other end of the theatre, where, right over the foot-lights the other trapeze hung, the younger brother missed the hands of the elder, which it is his feat to catch, and fell heavily on the stage. The accident was not, however, so severe as it might have been; the youngster, escaping with a sprained wrist and a good shaking.

Mr. Lister, the Postmaster-General of Hongkong, appears to have adopted a suggestion we made some short time since, and has sent, via Yokohama, the mails for Kobe by the French packet. The result is that this mail was delivered here yesterday, when under the former system it would not have arrived before Friday next. We trust the mail will always come to hand as satisfactorily as on the present occasion; but, however that may be, we now feel confident the fact will not rest with Mr. Lister, who has shown such ready acquiescence in altering his practice in order to meet the convenience of this little community.—*Hippo News*.

Among other proposals made by Admiral Pung Yi-lin during his late visit of inspection, was one to the effect that the Kiangnan Arsenal should be intrenched and an artillery depot established there. This suggestion we now learn is to be adopted, and steps are already being taken to surround the Arsenal with a wall with some three or four openings, or gates. Within the area thus enclosed will be stationed five hundred soldiers, picked men, whose duty it will be to receive instruction in gunnery with a view to detailed service as instructors in the various camps elsewhere.—*News*.

The following is from the *N.-C. Daily News*—

Many of our readers will remember Colonel Crossman, R.E., who from 1869 to 1893 was in charge of H.B.M.'s Office of Works at this port. The gallant Colonel now fills the post of Inspector of Submarine Defences at the War Office, London, and is at present employed, accompanied by Lieut. Russell, R.E., on an inspection, in order to report on the means of torpedo defence of our Channel positions. Canada and British Columbia have already been visited by Colonel Crossman. During the latter part of last month he arrived at Yokohama, via San Francisco en route to Hongkong, where he now is. From thence he will proceed to Japan, the Russian gun-boat *Sokol* arrived from Vladivostok on the evening of the 13th. The Dutch man-of-war *Koninklijke* *Emma der Nederlanden* left Kobe for Nagasaki on the 18th.—*Rising Sun*.

In a sensible article on the "Suppression of Crime," the *Ceylon Times* says— "There are some districts in India, placed under the control of a Collector, Sub-Collector, and two Magistrates; and one or two native subordinates very nearly as large as the whole of Ceylon, and yet we find the supremacy of the law is maintained even more efficiently than in many districts in Ceylon, even with its large number of Magistrates and Justices of the Peace and District Judges scattered over the country. We were recently led to enquire from one well acquainted with such matters in India, how such a small number of European officials could maintain order in such a large tract of country, and over such an enormous population, especially in view of the fact that in some parts of British India the existence of jails is unknown. We were assured by our Indian friend that the matter was simple enough, in that imprisonment was rarely awarded, and that in the majority of cases the punishment was flogging and flogging. It was some such system as this which prevailed in Ceylon during the Dutch period, and it is a well known fact that in that period of the history of Ceylon there was very little need for jails. Of course all this is contrary to the modern ideas of the humanitarians, one of the chief apostles of which is the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, and therefore we suppose it would be useless to advocate anything like a general adoption of the Dutch and Indian systems. But surely we might make some approach to it within reasonable bounds; surely we ought to simplify the law of evidence, and we might rearrange the Criminal Code so as to make it reach a class of offenders who in the present state of things simply laugh us to scorn."

Quarantine regulations have been issued by the Governor General of the Philippines in consequence of the outbreak of cholera at Aden and in some of the southern ports of Japan. The Spanish Consul of Hongkong, Mr. A. Mauerer, writing on the 15th September to the Colonial Secretary, (Capt. Deane) asks if any sanitary precautions had been taken in this port, in view of the outbreak. He points out that vessels will be considered clean where proper precautions are taken, otherwise they will be subjected to quarantine. The Colonial Secretary in his reply says that the attention of the Health Officer has been called to the matter and that official reports that he has had no special information regarding the matter, but that the vigilance of the Department is never relaxed. We append the regulations—

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AT MANILA.

British Consulate, Manila, 24th, Sept. 1881. Sir,—I have the honour to enclose translation of a circular embodying the Quarantine Regulations at present in force at this Consulate. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, G. A. R. HONEY, Acting Consul.

To the Colonial Secretary, Hongkong. H.E. Governor General, under yesterday's date, and in conformity with the report issued by the Superior Sanitary Committee in view of the outbreak of cholera at Aden and in Kogoshima, a province in the south of Japan, as advised by telegram and by official communications received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs and from the Legation of Spain in the latter quarter, has seen fit to order the following—

I. Every vessel arriving from an unhealthy port shall suffer a twenty-four hours' quarantine, if during the voyage no case of illness should have occurred on board, and twenty days should illness have occurred on board.

II. If during the quarantine any epidemic or contagious disease should occur on board, whatever be the length of time that the vessel may have been in quarantine, she shall again suffer a further 20 days' quarantine, to count from the day on which such sickness may have appeared on board. III. The vessel shall be considered as a vessel of suspicion, if a doctor shall be sent for the disinfection, fumigation, and assistance of the passengers.

IV. If it is found that a person should, if possible, be erected for the separation of the sick and healthy. V. Says that when the vessel is condemned to suffer days' quarantine, the passengers must undergo it for 8 days. If during that period no sickness should have occurred, and after being fumigated, they shall be allowed to proceed on their voyage without baggage, but in the case of 20 days' quarantine they shall suffer the whole of it.

VI. Such vessels as are considered as suspected, and consequently subjected to quarantine of observation of three days, may arrive from the ports of Hongkong, Amoy, Singapore and other of the China Seas on account of the frequent and direct communication which obtains between them and the Philippines. If, however, in said ports and in those of the transit from Aden, sanitary laws are observed with respect to the infected districts, they shall be considered as coming from clean ports.

VII. Should vessels receive on board passengers or goods arrived from said ports, either by transshipment or from the shore, such vessels shall be considered as proceeding from unhealthy ports, and shall be subjected to the quarantine treated of in Article I.

VIII. Captains of vessels proceeding from the ports referred to shall come provided with a certificate from the Spanish Consul certifying as to whence the passengers and goods brought by him have come, and captains who may arrive without such documents shall be considered as proceeding from an infected port and shall come under Article I.

IX. Spanish Consuls accredited to ports in China, Japan and the Suez Canal route shall report (by the speediest possible means) the progress of the epidemic where, and where it does not exist, if sanitary laws are observed, in order that the necessary steps may be taken here with ships arriving from such places.

X. That said Spanish Consuls shall be telegraphed to, making inquiries, and advising them of the purpose of the foregoing articles. XI. That these steps shall be carried out in all the open ports of these Islands, and not only shall the above article be published in the official *Gazette* for the information of the public, but the authorities at these ports shall be advised by telegraph in case any vessel should arrive from the aforesaid places, before they can receive advice by mail.

XII.—All correspondence which may proceed from infected and suspected ports shall be received immediately, the sacks opened, and sprinkled with a disinfectant under the direction of a doctor, and in an isolated spot. It shall be done in this capital on the malecon del Norte, as on previous occasions, and in the presence of an official from the Post office, who shall take charge of the correspondence after being so disinfected.

The above I have the honour to communicate to you in the commercial interests of the nation which you represent in this country. (Signed) D. de Moraco, To H.B.M. Consul to the Philippines.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

The inquest opened yesterday afternoon, before the Coroner, H.E. Wodehouse, Esq., and a jury consisting of Messrs E. Levy, T. R. Fisher and J. A. Gutierrez, on the bodies of one man and two women drowned through the capsizing of a passage boat in the harbour, and adjourned till this afternoon, was resumed at 2.30, when

H. Vanstone, quartermaster of the *Victor Ennals*, was the first witness called. He said he remembered the 25th instant; about 12.55 p.m. he was on duty as quartermaster on the upper deck. He noticed from the starboard side a junk passing not very far from the *Victor Ennals*, with all sails set, so that there were a number of people on board. The junk was sailing in the direction of the China Sugar Refinery pier. The wind was from the north north east; blowing a moderate breeze. It was not a steady breeze; it was veering from north north east to north north west. While he was looking at the junk he saw her luff up to the wind and at that moment a puff of wind seemed to catch her on the quarter, and the effect of this was to make her heel over so much that she lost her footing, and she therefore called for three boats to be manned, and at once ordered them off to the junk as quick as they could go to save life. He continued to watch the junk, which never righted herself. By the time that the boats returned to the *Victor Ennals*, bringing one dead body, he noticed that the upper deck of the junk appeared to have a good deal of cargo on it. There were several boats near where the junk was; the time she was capsized, but they made no attempt to go to the rescue, until the *Victor Ennals*' boats had reached the ship. Did not think these boats, even had they gone to the rescue, could have been in time to save any more lives. Did not notice any bad seamanship on the part of the crew in charge of the junk, nor did he think that she appeared to be in any danger at first. She appeared to be answering to the wind very well when he first saw her. He thought the capsizing was caused by the sudden gust from one quarter as she was luffing to another.

The jury returned a verdict of—"Accidental death by drowning."

Another enquiry was then opened on the body of a Chinese female, whose death had resulted from the same capsizing of a junk as is referred to in the above case. Dr. Marquis said the body of the deceased was brought to the hospital at 7 a.m. this morning. It was that of a Chinese female, about 30 years of age. The face was much injured by fire. The stomach was inflated. In the absence of evidence to the contrary he was of opinion that death was caused by drowning. Chang Afuk, a stonecutter, residing at Kowloon, had seen the body, he said, and identified it as that of Mo Akin, 21 years of age, wife of his brother, Chin Tai Yun, who was a stonecutter, residing in the same place. He was, however, completely absent in mind, and he had not handled very much. Believed the woman's theory as to the cause of the fire to be correct. Deceased told her while in the station how the accident occurred. Did not think the boats round about could have been of any assistance. Tried to touch slightly as possible the body, but he could not get near enough. The jury returned a verdict of—"Accidental death by burning."

Police Intelligence. (Before Frederick Stewart, Esq.) Tuesday, September 27.

HABITUALLY LI-TREATING A LITTLE GIRL. Li Achoy, 56, of Shanghai, wife of one Fung Aun, was charged with assaulting and li-treating a female named An Aun, at different times during the last seven days.

The case was last before the court on the 20th, when it was fully reported in our columns. An Aun's evidence was now continued. She said: Defendant treats me very badly; she sometimes beats me with a broom; I jumped into the well, because I was hungry, because I got not enough to eat. Sometimes I get no food, but I had a meal early that morning. Whenever I take anything to eat, defendant beats me. Defendant slapped my face when I was taken out of the well.

To defendant:—No one taught me what to say. Defendant said: The people above let dirty water run down into my room, and I scolded them for this. They have, for revenge, taught the girl to accuse me. I thanked the man who took the girl from the well, and gave him 20 dollars as a money. He did not know why the girl jumped into the well. I was not out of bed when it happened. I slept the girl when she is naughty. The Magistrate sentenced the woman to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

CRUEL DEATH BY BURNING.

An inquest was held this afternoon, on the body of Pung Atsat, a Chinese male 68 years of age, who was burned to death yesterday at Yan-mah-ti, the house in which he lived, being destroyed by fire, and he, a cripple by rheumatism, and unable to leave it, being so severely burned as only to survive a few hours.

Dr. Marquis said the deceased was admitted to hospital at 6 p.m. yesterday evening, suffering from very severe burns all over his body. A great deal of the man's skin, especially on the lower part of his body, was peeled off. The man died this morning. He was conscious for some time. He could not say whether he was conscious until the time of his death. Dr. Murray attended him. Did not know whether the deceased gave his name on being brought to the hospital or not.

Inspector Cameron said he sent the name on the hospital card which was brought by the constable who carried the man here. Witness: Deceased expired at 2.30 from collapse of the system. His was a case quite hopeless from the first. He was treated as any one so severely burnt would be treated.

Lo Apun, P. C. 136, said that about 4.30 yesterday afternoon he was on duty at Yan-mah-ti when he saw, about 100 feet from where he was, a fire issuing from a small shed. He at once ran there, taking with him a bucket to see what could be done to prevent the fire spreading, to extinguish the flames, and if necessary to save life. They had to run through deep, soft mud to get to the place, as the shed where the fire was, was beyond the sweep of the hose which at high water is covered by the sea. At this time the low water. On reaching the place, they saw that the shed, which was built on poles, which raised it some eight feet from the ground, had caught fire somewhere in the roof and was burning down; the place was nearly all in flames except at one side. They heard an outcry, and saw from the front of the house a man lying near the entrance, in the midst of the flames, and being severely burned by them. Witness knew the man was alive, as the whole of his flesh was quivering as if he were in great suffering. Witness went round to the side of the shed which the flames had not reached; and climbed up into the shed by one of the poles, got hold of the man and lifted him to where the coolies were. Then, with the aid of the coolies, the man was laid him down in the mud. Witness then borrowed a cover from a house close by, and took the sufferer on it to the Police Station, whence he was sent to the hospital at once. The burns on the upper part of his body were dressed with oil and flour. The man was very badly burned.

The Magistrate said the constable appeared to have behaved very well in this matter. Inspector Cameron agreed that the constable could not have behaved better than he did. Witness continued: Nobody else was in the shed, and nobody was so near as to have saved the people in one of the houses lying quite close, which he caught fire, the two covering being burned. Did not know of his own knowledge how the shed took fire. The people in the other boats could

not have come to help to put out the fire. The people in the boat which caught fire tried to put out the fire in the shed by throwing water on it, but it was of no use.

Chan Aun, a boatman living by begging, in Yan-mah-ti, said deceased was her husband, Pung Atsat, sixty-eight years of age. He had had rheumatism in the legs, and for more than a year had not been able to walk. Witness resided in a small boat and he lived by himself in this shed which was burned. Witness tried to earn some money to support him. He had lived in that place by himself for several years. Witness had 408 anchored as a rule, not far from the shed in the night time, but when the fire happened it was some considerable distance away; she saw the fire from a distance where she had been playing for hire. Went at once in the direction of the shed, believing that it was his shed that morning; he was all right then; she gave him rice and got fresh water for him and some shamshu. He was in very good health generally; he had been at one time very stout and strong; but had not been so much so lately. He told her at the time that he had got a fire in the cooking part of the shed and while he had gone to the other end of the shed to get the rice the shed caught fire and he was not able to get away, and so was burned. He said the constable came and brought him out, and saved him. He said he was very badly burned, and he complained of very great pain.

Inspector Cameron, about 4.30 yesterday afternoon, was in the Station at Yan-mah-ti, when he heard some Chinese passing all out were, looked about and saw a volume of smoke in the direction of the brookwater. He at once proceeded to the spot and found there a shed on fire, and Constable 190 engaged in getting deceased from the shed. Deceased was got out by the time witness got there, and he found him in a good position in the mud, and Constable 190 supporting him. Gave directions to have him removed to the Station, borrowing a door for the purpose. He was taken to the Station and thence to the Hospital on the same board. Saw that his left leg had been badly burnt, but as it was covered with mud he did not see anything. Applied oil and flour to the upper portion of his body, which was perfectly clean. This seemed to relieve him for the time, but he was suffering great pain, his body quivering all over; he did not make much noise. Tried to touch slightly as possible the body, but he could not get near enough. Believed the woman's theory as to the cause of the fire to be correct. Deceased told her while in the station how the accident occurred. Did not think the boats round about could have been of any assistance. Tried to touch slightly as possible the body, but he could not get near enough. The jury returned a verdict of—"Accidental death by burning."

16, Lai Ming Yew and Mok Shi, of the Yim Cheung old clothes shop, 42 Jervois Street, in respect of two false covid measures; 17, Tse Tak, of the Lee Yau draper's shop, No. 44 Jervois Street, in respect of one false covid measure; and 18, Mak Lung, of the Fuk Tai, old clothes shop, No. 44 Jervois Street, in respect of two false covid measures. In the first case, 47 measures produced. Evidence given that defendant sells measures; every one of the 47 covid measures was either too long or too short; not one of the standard length; they were from one-eighth of an inch short to three-fourths of an inch too long. Defendant said his measures were correct according to Chinese standard; they were the Pat-tain chek and Kiang chek. With regard to the other cases, it was proved that 51 measures, single covid and double covid, were found in the shops named, all of which were over (not less than) the standard in length, the difference being one-eighth to seven-eighths of an inch. The Magistrate sentenced each defendant to pay a fine of 50 cents for each measure in use in their shops, all the measures in Court to be confiscated, including the 45 measures exposed for sale as well as the 2 in use in the case of the first defendant, and the 12 measures exposed for sale in the Kwong Cheung Tai shop; a majority of the fines to go to the informant. His Worship said he indicted this nominal penalty, as the trade had been representing to the Government a "custom" not recognised by Ordinance. He did not know that the "custom" would ever be recognised by the Legislature, but he hoped the Ordinance would be translated and circulated so as to remove all doubt as to what the Law on the subject really was.

(Before H. E. Wodehouse, Esq., Police Magistrate.)

CHAIR COOLIES OUT OF WORK. Fifteen chair coolies for plying for hire at an illegal hour (1 a.m.) in Hollywood Road were brought up, and their cases were remanded for a week, prisoners being released on their own recognisances.

OBSTRUCTIONS. A large number of Chinese store dealers were fined in sums varying from \$1 up to \$5, for causing obstruction by leaving goods in front of their premises to the annoyance of passengers.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION. (Before the Hon. J. Russell, Acting Puisne Judge.)—Tuesday, Sept. 27.

W. K. HUGHES v. HO CHU (\$1,000).—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover damages from defendant owing to his having failed to fulfil a contract entered into by him to construct a tennis lawn.

Mr. Wotton appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Messon for the defendant. The plaintiff had asked for tenders for the construction of a tennis lawn, and the defendant got the contract. This he sublet to some other contractors, who scamped the work, and the plaintiff, who had paid him full once or twice, and the present action was brought to recover the cost of the extra work entailed. After a good deal of discussion, the matter was referred to Mr. Bowdler, Surveyor General.—His Lordship undertaking to write to the Government, asking permission for the Surveyor General to act as arbitrator.

China.

SHANGHAI. (N.-C. Daily News.)

The British steamer *Darlington*, Captain J. Hogg, reports that yesterday morning (24th), while plying for hire, the lights, he picked up fourteen Chinese from a raft, having lost their junk on the afternoon of the previous day.

(Mercury.) Some of the land sold out of the E. M. Smith estate last year has been resold at an enormous advance. Land in the neighbourhood of the Defence Corps, sold at £1,450 a year, was resold last year, at £1,500 a year. The 1,200 per acre; none sold last year at £1,500 has been resold at £1,500; not far off three times its value.

The New Channel at the mouth of the Yangtze, between Bloekhouse Shoal and Gass Island (or Duck swamp), which was surveyed by the British last year, has been navigated several times by the *Kwong-shan*, but the China Coast steamer *El Dorado* is the first merchant steamer that has used this passage. Capt. Young took his vessel through when coming into port the other day. She was drawing 9 feet at dead low water.

(Temperance Union.) From Shou shing-fu in Chinkiang we hear that the last typhoon caused great havoc there. Houses were destroyed in great numbers, and all over the country, the trees were torn up by the roots. Fortunately, we hear, no lives were lost, but the loss to the poor people has been severe.

Rev. Young J. Allen, Superintendent of the Southern Methodist Mission, contemplates, we understand, opening a school for natives under the patronage of the Chinese local authorities. The premises are to be built close to his church in the French Concession, and the plans are already prepared for a building of two storeys 82 feet in length, and 68 feet in width, and capable of accommodating from 250 to 300 pupils. It is hoped the school will be opened by the Chinese New Year. Two native teachers are to be employed, and six native ones. The plan followed at the Hindoo college in Calcutta, founded by Dr. Duff, will be adopted for this school. The Bible will be one of the text books. There is to be no charge to pupils, and no applications for admission are too numerous, when a nominal fee may be charged as a check. Two branches are to follow.

Rev. J. W. Davis, who left Shanghai August 30, to go to Soochow, writes as follows:—The telegraph poles seem to have stood firmly in spite of the storm, but some of them should have the earth around them pounded. They will need constant attention and must be moved occasionally on account of the tendency of the canal to change its bed by wearing away its banks. The storm seems to have done no damage to the rice fields so far as I have observed. But a worse fate seems to threaten the line as it proceeds being built between Soochow and Changchow. It appears the country people dread the disturbance of the *fung chi* through the erection of the telegraph poles, and have, in many places, given vent to expressions of their fears by removing the poles. The high authorities have therefore deemed it necessary to interfere and send a detachment of troops to the neighbourhood to protect the line in future and prevent the wanton destruction of telegraph material.

NEW-YORK.

September 13.

We hear Prince de Lillo and five friends are daily expected from Peking. They doubt, with six sporting dogs, and a large

quality of powder and shot, came per S. S. *Koonoon*. They propose to go to Russia and Mongolia, Kirt, Niaguta, Nicholoffia, Siberia, &c., shooting as they go. Perhaps we may have an account of the journey some day. As to the sport on the way, should they get into the Emperor's forests, there will be no lack of game, big and small, as tigers, leopards, bears, wolves, pheasants, black-cocks, partridges, &c., are there as much as peas. If they are very ardent hunters they must be prepared with tents always at hand, there being no hotels to put up at. The late Mr. T. Meadows started from his Consulship in the winter of 1882, well supplied, even with a change of cloth, which was to be used at the moment of sighting a tiger, and we presume he considered the beast would kindly wait till his enemy had completed his toilette. The expedition did not result, in the spontaneous having to dress for any grand occasion, but some hardship was borne for having pitched a tent in a very wild place the snow began to fall so thick and fast that, after being detained for three days, it was found advisable to strike. After considerable difficulty the party got to a wretched shanty where they were comparatively safe. Had they not left when they did, they would be still undoubtedly, and preserved for some time as the thermometer showed about 38 degrees (Fahr.) below zero. To make a long story short, I am sorry to say that that hunt ended in the burning of large game, in the shape of a poor Chinaman.

Business is quieter than it has been for a long while, as the natives seem still unwilling to ship to Swatow. Failures of native houses are so imminent that the Yokohama speculators are reluctant to depart, and where they are not left when they did, they would be still undoubtedly, and preserved for some time as the thermometer showed about 38 degrees (Fahr.) below zero. To make a long story short, I am sorry to say that that hunt ended in the burning of large game, in the shape of a poor Chinaman.

Weather beautifully cool, 57° at night and 70° to 75° by day.—N.-C. Daily News Correspondent.

Japan.

YOKOHAMA.

(Herald.) The *Mainichi Shinbun* remarks—A meeting of the shareholders of the Japan Railway Company has been held, and after a brief deliberation it dispersed. The subject discussed was the departure of Mr. Yoshii, vice-minister of the public works department, for surveying ground along the proposed new lines. He has now left Tokyo for that purpose.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* gives an account of a successful thief in Osaka, the number of jirikisha stolen during the half year ended July 30th was very great, and the police office there has 4,974 cases of jirikisha thefts recorded in its books during this period. The thefts were so successfully committed that, until recently, the robber was not known to the public as a thief, but as a person who had stolen a jirikisha, and had sold them after modifying the colour or design of painting. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* learns by telegram that the sons of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will arrive at Kobe on or about the 10th of next month.

VERSES FROM OLD CANTON.

(Shanghai Mercury.)

The foreigners resident in the Factories at Canton were not devoid of literary taste. They were, in fact, gentlemen of refinement and education, as witnessed by Sir George Staunton, who resided there for a while when Lord Macartney's mission passed through in 1795. The following are some verses written at Canton in 1830; they are a parody upon Lord Byron's poem, "The Bride of Abydos," which is again an imitation of one of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister." They have never been published before. We believe the writer is still alive.

Know'st thou the Land where the Nankin and Tsa chest, With Cassia and Rhubarb and Cangelu abound; Where off in the Hongs by the Coolies' foul They pick their Souchnags in a way to astound?

Know'st thou the Land where in vain you endeavour To sell your fair Longchou, or barter your Yau? Where you fidget and fret, be you ever so clever, And find all your profits are going "astarn?"

Know'st thou the Land where the fair, unprotected, With fictions and Babel Nut govern the day, Where Pains or Malwa is the theme of each story? The life of each anecdote, solemn or gay?

Know'st thou the Land where the fair, unprotected, With fictions and Babel Nut govern the day, Where Pains or Malwa is the theme of each story? The life of each anecdote, solemn or gay?

Where lips which were formed to breathe of devotion To affection, spouses, or lovers provoke, Instead of confessing their tender feelings, Give forth all their sensitive feelings in smoke?

'Tis the land we now live in, the land that would shame To achieve by its valour, invention, and worth, When the page of her history glows with the name Of the Sage, and her warrior, the pride Of the Earth.

Where 'Tis the land we now live in, the land that would shame To achieve by its valour, invention, and worth, When the page of her history glows with the name Of the Sage, and her warrior, the pride Of the Earth.

Where 'Tis the land we now live in, the land that would shame To achieve by its valour, invention, and worth, When the page of her history glows with the name Of the Sage, and her warrior, the pride Of the Earth.

Where 'Tis the land we now live in, the

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details. The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Zoology, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a record in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (these responses being given, when furnished, to queries on *Notes or Queries*), as also those queries which through asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of the "late." All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a six-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trimmer's *Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the existence of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important materials, and renders such a serial of this kind of publication as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now so judiciously cultivated, and who are so generally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shi King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and as a result of the career of the Chinese post-stationmaster of the eleventh century, Sa Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. O. Howra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, it carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Four Dollars* per annum delivered in Hongkong, or *Seven Dollars Fifty Cents* including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-objective in tone—is almost limitless. On the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local Shipping and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
Chinese Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMISSION AGENT,

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News, papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters, and any European Goods of London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted an experiment a Visitors' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated, from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Lisianski Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. B. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and But-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MACLEOD, FRICKEL & CO.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LESSEES' TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chair and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.
Hill boat, 10 cts. 1 Hour, 20 cts.
Three hours, 50 cts. 1 Six hours, 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, 10 cts. 1 Hour, 20 cts.
Three hours, 50 cts. 1 Six hours, 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).
Four Coolies, 10 cts. 1 Hour, 20 cts.
Three hours, 50 cts. 1 Six hours, 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UNRELLI SEAT).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, 10 cts. 1 Hour, 20 cts.
Three hours, 50 cts. 1 Six hours, 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).
Four Coolies, 10 cts. 1 Hour, 20 cts.
Three hours, 50 cts. 1 Six hours, 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak). \$0.75 each Coolie, (12 hours) 1 Cap., \$0.60 each Coolie.

Thinnest Bearers (each).
Hour, 10 cts. 1 Hour, 20 cts.
Half day, 5 cts. 1 Hour, 20 cts.
Day, 10 cts. 1 Hour, 20 cts.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.
BOATS.
1st Class Cargo Boat of 9 or 900 gals, per Day, \$3.00.
1st Class Cargo Boat of 9 or 900 gals, per Load, 2.00.
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 500 gals, per Day, 2.50.
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 500 gals, per Load, 1.75.
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Hsiao Boat of 300 gals, per Day, 1.50.
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Hsiao Boat of 300 gals, per Load, 1.00.
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Hsiao Boat of 300 gals, Half Day, .50.

Sampan.
or Pullaway Boats, per Day, \$1.00.
One Hour, .20.
Half-day, .10.
After 4 p.m., 10 cts. extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office. Price, \$1 each. CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised July 1st, 1881.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritania, America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route—
Letters, 10 cents per 4 oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.
Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom—
Letters, 10
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 2
Books & Patterns, 5

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Liberia, Registration, None.
Newspapers, 5
Books & Patterns, 5

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via *Torrey Steamers*, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; *Via Galle*, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via London, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.
† There is Registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

General Local Rates.
For Hongkong, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.
For Canton, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.
For Shanghai, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

For Hongkong, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.
For Canton, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.
For Shanghai, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

For Hongkong, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.
For Canton, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.
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For Shanghai, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post at Book Rates between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Fakhai, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 10 lbs. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indian Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels as a general rule for forwarding by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, unless Registered.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns—to British Office, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, and such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of the (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

5. Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong and Shanghai.

6. Names must be given in full (except when there is a more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order is crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7. No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, liability for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8. If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9. No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

† A dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Pedder's Wharf.
6. From Pedder's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.		
Steamers								
Amoy	4	Revebeck	Dan. str.	268	Sept. 4	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Manila	4 daylight
Amoy	5	Herrmann	Brit. str.	814	Sept. 27	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai	20th inst.
Relgio	6	Davison	Brit. str.	1718	Sept. 31	O. S. S. Co.	Shanghai	20th inst.
Brisbane	7	Craig	Brit. str.	581	Sept. 25	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai	20th inst.
Cacapoed	8	Fraser	Brit. str.	769	Sept. 11	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	20th inst.
China	9	Blanco	Ger. str.	648	Sept. 27	Hing Kee & Co.	Swatow, &c.	20th inst.
Bunny	10	Stapan	Span. str.	222	Sept. 6	Benedictos & Co.	Manila	20th inst.
Fame	11	Stapan	Brit. str.	117	Sept. 27	H. K. & W'ron Dock Co.	Manila	20th inst.
Greyhound	12	Root	Brit. str.	226	Sept. 26	Adams, Ball & Co.	Hankow & Huphoo	20th inst.
Halooing	13	Hunter	Brit. str.	277	Sept. 24	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Tamoo, &c.	20th inst.
Heaperia	14	Petersen	Ger. str.	1135	Sept. 24	Stemmen & Co.	London & Hamburg	20th inst.
Himalaya	15	Wedder	Brit. str.	517	Sept. 24	Hing Kee & Co.	Shanghai, &c.	20th inst.
Kang-chi	16	Marodon	Chi. str.	688	Sept. 24	M. S. N. Co.	Hankow, &c.	20th inst.
Kwan-tung	17	Young	Brit. str.	674	Sept. 24	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Shanghai	20th inst.
Li Tai	18	Li Ton Tse	Annam. str.	1000	July 7	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai	20th inst.
Meath	19	Johnson	Brit. str.	1337	Sept. 20	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Shanghai	20th inst.
Miramar	20	Clark	Brit. str.	818	Sept. 20	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai	20th inst.
Quinta	21	Webster	Brit. str.	1059	Sept. 20	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai	20th inst.
Gajapati	22	Thompson	Ger. str.	874	Sept. 24	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	Shanghai	20th inst.
Sea Owl	23	Hopkins	Brit. str.	833	Sept. 24	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Shu Tip	24	Haydon	Amer. str.	48	Nov. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.	Shanghai	20th inst.
Takagao Maru	25	Yuen Man Fu	Annam. str.	93	July 7	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai	20th inst.
Tunis	26	Young	Japan. str.	1230	Sept. 20	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai	20th inst.
Irvine	27	Irvine	Brit. str.	886	Aug. 10	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	20th inst.
Sailing Vessels								
Alva	1	de Souza	Port. sh.	653	Aug. 14	Brandao & Co.	Shanghai	20th inst.
Anna Dorothea	2	Jensen	Ger. bge.	543	Sept. 13	Wilder & Co.	Shanghai	20th inst.
Herwilschire	3	Brace	Brit. bge.	553	Aug. 30	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai	20th inst.
Bia Cao	4	Ang	Siam. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Calcutta	5	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	6	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	7	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	8	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	9	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	10	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	11	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	12	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	13	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	14	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	15	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	16	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	17	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	18	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	19	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	20	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	21	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	22	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	23	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	24	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	25	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	26	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	27	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	28	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	29	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	30	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	31	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	32	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	33	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	34	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	35	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	36	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	37	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	38	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	39	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	40	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	41	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	42	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	43	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	44	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	45	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	46	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	47	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	48	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	49	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	50	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	51	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	52	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	53	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	54	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	55	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	56	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	57	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	58	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	59	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	60	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	61	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	62	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	63	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	64	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	65	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	66	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	67	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	68	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	69	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	70	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	71	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	72	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	73	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	74	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	75	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	76	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	77	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	78	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	79	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	80	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	81	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	82	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	83	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	84	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	85	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	86	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	87	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	88	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	89	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	90	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	91	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	92	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	93	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	94	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	95	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	96	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	97	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	98	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	99	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.
Clara	100	Ang	Brit. bge.	538	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai	20th inst.